

LONDON (R) — Nigeria, faced with a slump in oil revenues, effectively suspended almost all imports Tuesday by denying the permission to arrange financing, well-informed banking sources said here. Nigeria's central bank told banks operating there that effective from Tuesday they could issue no more letters of credit, the means through which the overwhelming majority of imports enter the country. The sources said that this effectively cuts off imports, at least for the time being. They said the drastic step was taken because oil revenues had taken a dramatic skid to just \$800 million a month because of the world oil glut.

KUWAIT (R) — The Kuwait parliament called Tuesday for the immediate resignation of Abdurrahman Bishara as the secretary-general of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) after members of parliament accused him of violating the constitution.

Members also indirectly charged Mr. Bishara, Kuwait's former United Nations representative, with being pro-West.

The Kuwait government, which named Mr. Bishara for the post when the council was set up last May, opposed the call. But it was adopted by 35 votes of the 50-member assembly.

The vote has no executive effect. Mr. Bishara's nomination for the job was endorsed by the other council members — Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

The criticism stemmed from a Kuwait Television interview last Saturday in which Mr. Bishara described Kuwait's parliamentary

Iraq also reported Tuesday that hundreds of Iranian prisoners of war, who were captured in the Shush-Dezful battles arrived in Baghdad Tuesday and were placed on parade.

While a tie vote does not require the government to resign, Mr. Begin said earlier he would recommend this action if the gov-

Labour's no-confidence motion was the first of three to be voted on. Labour members assailed the

which confuse friends and foes

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — A senior Egyptian envoy sent to Israel to settle disputes which could threaten the handover of Sinai next month said Tuesday that all the issues were on the verge of being solved. Osama Al Baz, one of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's closest aides, spent two hours in discussion with

The military sources added that 15 Palestinians were arrested during Monday night for allegedly taking part in demonstrations on Monday.

The statement said the "decision of the Jordanian government regarding the so-called Village Leagues, including considering

vene a most urgent meeting of the council "to shoulder the heavy responsibilities" evolving from the circumstances. These "deliberate acts of aggression," Dr.

everybody, including the United States, on board," he added.

Jordan is the only Arab member on the Security Council. Dr. Nuseibeh intends to call for a meeting of the non-aligned caucus on the council to coordinate positions. He met with the non-aligned caucus Monday to "explain that we are not indifferent towards the Latin Americans."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, according to Dr. Nuseibeh, sees no problem in proceeding with both items concurrently. Individual consultations were expected all day Tuesday, and a formal meeting of the council is expected at mid-week.

The losing candidates, and left-wing guerrillas fighting the government, all condemned the election as fraudulent.

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The front has been leading an autonomy movement which has claimed 60,000 dead since 1972.

Mr. Marcos hailed the attitude of Saudi Arabia and its expressed

"It would be embarrassing for the Kuwait government to call for his resignation," Mr. Hussein said.

Mr. Marcos hailed the attitude of Saudi Arabia and its expressed

NATIONAL

How Amman came to be

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

OLD PHOTOGRAPHS of Amman like the ones shown here are unfailingly fascinating and revealing. They show in graphic, two-dimensional detail exactly what the area looked like over 100 years ago, when only the ruins of the Roman Amphitheatre stood in the Saqi Si Seil valley.

Revealing as photographs like this are, however, they often pose as many questions as they answer. They pose questions like: How did these rocky rolling hillsides, which looked as devoid of recent human occupation as the contours of the moon, become the nucleus for today's modern metropolis? What was the catalyst that started the energetic construction drive moving? Who were the first people to inhabit the area? And why?

A man who knows at least some of the answers is amateur historian Mr. Raouf Abu Jaber, who on Wednesday night at the British Council will not only be piecing together the jigsaw puzzle of Amman's past, but who will also bring to life in his own inimitable way the story of Amman in the 1880s.

"Amman deserves to be given this study," Mr. Abu Jaber told the Jordan Times: "for it has acquired great importance as the capital of Jordan, and is now looked upon as a centre of commerce, progress and learning."

Mr. Abu Jaber has invested a

great deal of his time in the study of the subject, about which information is not always easily obtainable. His main sources have been travel books written by European and American adventurers of the last century; administrative records now held in Damascus, made during that period by a *qa'im maqam* (local administrator) residing in Salt, and the stories and chronicles passed down through generations of local people by word of mouth. Mr. Abu Jaber feels that this latter source, whose richness have barely begun to be tapped, along with the Ottoman administrative records of the area now held in Istanbul and still unavailable to students of history, will in the future provide much more information about this period.

Slides of photographs taken by the Bonfils family of the area in the 1880's will illustrate Wednesday's lecture, which Mr. Abu Jaber will begin by giving an idea of the general conditions that prevailed in the Amman area before the time in question.

Basically the whole region was inhabited by two nomadic tribes. To the east of a loosely defined boundary that ran between Amman and Madaba lived the Bani Sakhr, whose existence depended on finding water and pasture for their life-giving herds of goats and flocks of sheep. To the west of this line lived the Balqawieh, a more sedentary tribe, headed by the Adwans, who tilled

the lands of the plateau and the rich soils of the Ghor. Inevitably these interests conflicted — the nomads needed the pasture, while the farmers tried to preserve their crops. Bloodshed, raiding and wars resulted.

Such was the situation when the Circassians arrived in 1878. These people had fled their homelands a year earlier, when conditions there became untenable for them after the defeat of their allies, the Ottoman Turks, by the Bulgarians in the Battle of Plevna of 1877.

The arrival of the Circassians, however, far from reducing the hostility between the two warring tribes, aroused it even more strongly. This ultimately resulted in what Mr. Abu Jaber called a "major bloody confrontation", when in 1904 the Bani Sakhr, aided by the Circassians, fought and defeated the tribes of the Balqa. Although treaties were drawn up after the Harb Balqawieh, as it has since become known, hostilities between the tribes continued right up until the First World War.

Despite these violent undertones, the influx of people to the area, and the resulting formation of Amman as a village in 1880 attracted many others, as here was an untapped market. Among the first to arrive, between 1885 and 1890, were merchants from Syria and Nabulus, Craftsman — tin-smiths, coppermiths, saddlemakers — came from Lebanon and other areas to meet the dem-

ands of the new villagers, while civil servants came from all parts of the Turkish Empire to fill the Posts of Mudir.

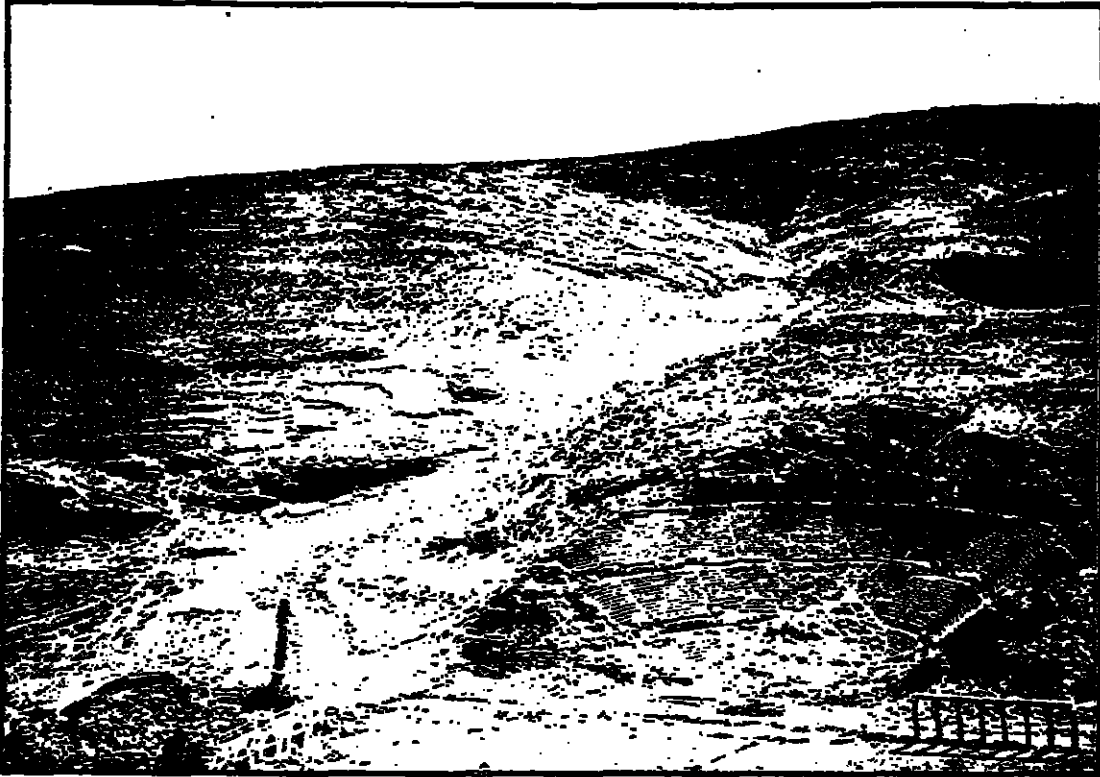
With these people came stability: and farmers, encouraged by this atmosphere, started to practise on a large scale, especially in the areas between Amman and Madaba where the present-day villages of Yadoudeh, Juweideh Hisban and Umm-Al Amad still bear the names of what were then

individual farms of great size.

"This improvement in agricultural endeavours gave the area new impetus in the economic field," Mr. Abu Jaber said, "since the crops together with the animal produce were not only sold to the nomadic tribes of the south and east but were also exported to Jerusalem, which needed such goods in order to feed the increasing numbers of pilgrims that were flocking to the city from Greece and

Russia with the sole purpose of visiting the holy places."

All this wealth of fact, and much more, constitutes the lecture to be given by Mr. Abu Jaber, who because of love he feels for the subject puts across the information with great animation and confidence. One day we may be able to read it all for ourselves, when Mr. Abu Jaber achieves his ambition of writing the history of Transjordan during 19th century.



Two views of Amman's Roman Amphitheatre in the last century (neither of which will appear in Mr. Abu Jaber's lecture). Left, view taken by photographer Tancred R. Dumas in the autumn of 1875. Right, an "American Colony Photo Card" of the same site, taken about 15 years later — by



which time settlers in the area had built a wall and arched entryway in the line of Roman columns. Mr. Abu Jaber says he would be grateful for any information as to the location of more American Colony postcards, or permission to make copies of any that exist.

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NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Sierra Leone president due soon

AMMAN (J.T.) — Sierra Leone President Siaka Probyn Stevens will arrive in Amman within the coming few days on a visit of several days to Jordan, Al Ra'i newspaper reported on Tuesday. President Stevens is scheduled to meet with His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and a number of senior officials on bilateral relations and current international developments, Al Ra'i added.

Jordan to buy more Bahraini bank equity

AMMAN (J.T.) — The cabinet has decided to increase Jordan's share in the Bahrain-based Al Bahrain Arab African Bank from \$2 million to \$4 million. Before the cabinet's decision, the Ministry of Finance's share in the bank's authorised capital of \$50 million amounted to 0.128 per cent.

Labour official to work in Somalia

AMMAN (Petra) — The labour ministry has agreed to send a labour education expert to Somalia. Labour Education Department Director Hani Khair will be seconded to the North African country.

University of Jordan gets donations

AMMAN (J.T.) — Mr. Sami Khouri has donated JD 25,000 worth of prefabricated buildings and materials to the University of Jordan, Al Ra'i newspaper reported on Monday. These buildings, the paper explained, will be erected on the university campus, and at the Faculty of Agriculture's farm in the Jordan Valley. The Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company has donated JD 500 to the documents and manuscripts centre at the university, the paper added.

Neurosurgeon invited to UNESCO panel

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dr. Ashraf Al Kurdi, a Jordanian neurosurgeon, has received an official invitation from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) to be a member of a panel of judges entrusted with choosing the most important medical research in the world, Al Ra'i newspaper reported on Tuesday. It said the committee, which would meet in Italy, would award a prize of 50 million Italian lire. Dr. Kurdi is the first Arab doctor to receive such an invitation, the paper said.

University dean sees Bahrain ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Jordan Marwan Kamal received on Tuesday Bahraini Ambassador in Amman Abdullah Al Hussein. They discussed the possibility of cooperation in agriculture, particularly in planting dates and the fight against desertification. Dr. Kamal expressed willingness to cooperate with Bahraini institutes in this connection.

Jordan to participate in Milan fair

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will participate in the week-long Milan international fair, which will begin on April 4. The Industry and Trade Ministry has called on the Chamber of Commerce to urge Jordanian industrial and commercial establishments to participate in the fair, and to provide samples of their products together with all related information to the ministry.

Czech-Jordanian cultural programme set

AMMAN (Petra) — Acting University of Jordan President Rashid Al Dibr received on Tuesday the Czechoslovak cultural attaché in Amman. They discussed ways to implement a cultural agreement between Jordan and Czechoslovakia, particularly the provisions related to cooperation between the University of Jordan and Czechoslovak universities. A preliminary timetable was drawn up to implement those provisions which relate to the exchange of professors, students and scholarships, as well as of publications and periodicals published by the universities of the two countries.

Firms invited to carpet exhibition

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman Chamber of Commerce has received an invitation to attend an international carpets exhibition, which will open in Atlanta, Georgia on July 7. The chamber sent a circular to concerned commercial enterprises and merchants, to give them an opportunity to attend the exhibition.

International civil defence chief due

AMMAN (Petra) — Director General of the Algerian Civil Defence Organisation Mohammad Nureddin Ibn Muheidi will arrive in Amman on April 2 for a week-long official visit to Jordan. Civil Defence Director General Khaled Al Tarawneh said the aim of the visit is to strengthen cooperation between his department and the international organisation for civil defence. Mr. Muheidi is also the chairman of the executive committee of the international organisation.

U. of J. to attend literacy seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan will participate in a seminar on the cultural concept of literacy which will be held in Rabat, Morocco in May. During the five-day seminar, the participants will discuss topics related to literacy in the Arab World, and a national plan for combating illiteracy in various Arab countries. The seminar is organised by the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO). Representatives of various Arab countries will participate.

Aqaba traffic on the upswing

AMMAN (Petra) — The number of ships visiting Aqaba Port during January 1982 showed an increase of 48 compared to January 1981. A statistical bulletin issued by the Aqaba port authority said 134 ships visited the port in January 1982, compared to 134 ships in January 1981.

3 villages get electric power

KARAK (Petra) — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) completed this month the provision of electric current to three villages in Karak Governorate. The director of electricity in Karak District said a transformer at a capacity of 100 kilovolt amperes (KVA) has been installed for each village, within the JEA plan to electrify three villages every month. The Karak electricity department has electrified 39 villages within the second phase of the plan, at a cost of JD 2 million. The department has also installed 75 kilometres of 33-kilovolt high-tension lines to feed the northern and southern areas of the governorate.

Attaches visit battlesite, valley projects



AMMAN (Petra) — Several Military attaches at Amman embassies and their wives visited on Tuesday morning the Fourth Royal mechanised division. They placed a wreath on the martyrs' monument of the Battle of Karameh, and heard a briefing on the battle by a military commander. The military attaches then visited several development

projects in the Jordan Valley being implemented by the Jordan Valley Authority, where they saw the modern methods used in agriculture. They also heard a briefing on the accomplishments of the previous five-year development plan and the objectives of the current plan.

Longer stays allowed foreign vehicles; licence rules altered

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Finance and Customs has decided to double the maximum permissible period of stay for non-Jordanian vehicles in Jordan. Foreign-registered vehicles may now stay in the country for one month instead of 15 days.

The step has been taken to be in line with the new policy on the fees charged foreign vehicles. Such vehicles now get new facilities, in view of the increased land transport activity between Jordan and neighbouring countries.

Meanwhile, instructions circulated to customs posts, the ministry said that the temporary admission licences which are given to non-Jordanian vehicles should only be given on the strength of ownership titles, invoices or manifests. Such licences should not be issued in the names of the drivers of foreign trucks, if they are not the vehicles' owners, the circular said.

Ministry plans S. Aqaba coast beach project

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities has allocated JD 50,000 for the building of beach facilities all along the southern coast of Aqaba, in addition to three mobile health units, as part of its programme to develop the Aqaba coast. The ministry last month established two resthouses on the coast to render services to tourists and other visitors.

Meanwhile, the ministry announced that it will also participate in an Arab tourist exhibition which will be organised in Dubai in November. The Jordanian pavilion will include publicity materials representing tourist and historic sites in Jordan.

The ministry will this year participate in three other exhibitions: the exhibition of American tourist and travel agents, the tourist exchange exhibition in Milan, Italy and the Brussels tourist exhibition.

Insurance firms' revenues, payments booming, study says

AMMAN (Petra) — A study released by the Insurance Control Department at the Ministry of Industry and Trade has shown that the annual revenues of insurance companies in 1972 to JD 19.6 million in 1981.

The study added that compensation paid by insurance companies increased twelve fold in the same period, from JD 700,000 in 1972 to JD 9.4 million in 1981. It also showed that insurance companies made profits which contributed to their increased investments and growth. The total profits of the insurance companies, which were below JD

266,000 in 1972, reached JD 3 million in 1980.

Compensation paid by insurance companies for car accidents in 1981 totalled JD 3.8 million, and compensation paid in the last 10 years, from 1972 to 1981, totalled some JD 16 million.

The study indicated that cars registered in Jordan number well over 156,000, and that insurance companies by 1981 had some 126,000 auto-insurance contracts. It also showed that car accidents in 1981 reached 13,567, killing 457 persons and injuring 4,795; and inflicting damage on 22,614 cars.

Textbook programmes approved

AMMAN (Petra) — The Education Council, in a meeting on Tuesday evening, approved a plan for the secretarial textbook for the commercial third-level secondary class after proposing several changes. It also approved the printing of a textbook for use in commercial schools beginning in the 1982-83 scholastic year.

Meeting at the Education Ministry under Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal, the council also resumed discussion of the proposed educational structure for the secondary phase, prepared by a special committee. The proposal aims to fulfill all the requirements of secondary education and provide

500 new phones to be installed

AMMAN (Petra) — The central telephone committee met on Tuesday under Communications Minister and Telecommunications Corporation Board Chairman Mohammad Adoub Al Zaben. The committee agreed to install 493 new telephones at residences and commercial and industrial establishments.

Dr. Zaben said the new telephones will be installed in Mahatta, Marka, Ashrafieh and its outskirts, Bayader Wadi Seer, Suweileh, Abdali, Jabal Al Qusour, central Amman, the housing estate of the Royal Scientific Society in Tabarbour and the lawyers' housing estate, also in Tabarbour.

new and diversified educational trends, in accordance with the desire of students, their leanings and aspirations.

Sanaa-Amman flight proposed

SANAA (Petra) — Civil Aviation Director General Sharif Ghazi Rakan met here on Tuesday with North Yemeni Foreign Minister Ali Lutfi Al Thor.

During the meeting, they discussed relations between the two countries and ways to develop them, particularly in the field of air transport. They also discussed the possibility of inaugurating a direct flight between Sanaa and Amman.

The Jordanian civil aviation delegation left Amman for Sanaa Monday under Sharif Ghazi for a three-day visit.

Turkish trade delegation due

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Turkish economic delegation led by Trade Minister Kamal Kunturk will arrive in Amman on Saturday, Al Ra'i newspaper reported on Tuesday. It said Jordanian-Turkish economic and trade talks will begin on Sunday.

The members of the Turkish

Draft labour law improves women's rights, privileges

By Samira Kassar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The new draft labour law, which will be submitted to the Prime Ministry for cabinet discussion sometime next week, will deal more adequately than the present law with matters relating to working women and mothers, according to Labour Ministry Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jabbar. Dr. Abdul Jabbar spoke at a seminar on working mothers jointly organised by the Ministry of Social Development and the Women's Professional Association under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor on Tuesday afternoon, to celebrate Mother's Day.

The present labour law, which was enacted in 1961, falls short of the Arab Agreement for Working Women, and the Ministry of Labour has sought to do more justice to working women in its formulation of the draft law, said Dr. Abdul Jabbar. The draft law specifies that maternity leave for working mothers be increased from six weeks under the present law to 10 weeks. Furthermore, working mothers would receive full pay when on maternity leave, instead of half pay as they do under the present law.

The draft law prohibits employers from dismissing women during their pregnancies and maternity leaves. To ensure the provision of services to help working mothers cope with their careers as well as their family duties, the new law specifies that all institutions employing 20 or more female employees must provide day-care centres for their children.

Minister of Social Development Ibrahim Al Mufti, in an opening address to the 200 men and women attending the seminar, pointed out that Jordanian women are participating in the country's social and economic development alongside men. Women's contribution to development through participating in the workforce has become an undisputed necessity in Jordan, she pointed out.

As many as 70 per cent of women who work outside the home in Jordan do so because they need to help satisfy their families' economic needs, Mrs. Mufti said. She asserted the importance of offering these working women facilities that would help them to make a meaningful contribution, both as mothers and as career women.

Seminar Moderator Rima Kamal Al Daman briefly outlined the pressing everyday problems that beset the working mother as she struggles to meet the requirements of her job, her family and her social duties.

Mr. Mahmoud Al Sharif, editor-in-chief of the Arabic daily

Al Dustour, examined the social and cultural factors that determine, and often hinder, women's participation in the workforce. He warned that the positive aspects of providing work opportunities for women outside the home could obscure the possible damage that such a situation could do to women, the family and society.

Women's self-help

Mrs. Buthaina Jardaneh, head of the Women's Department at the Ministry of Social Development, spoke on services that could be provided by the authorities to offer assistance to working mothers. She also referred to ways in which working mothers could contribute to the solution of their own problems, by enlisting the help of their husbands and children to cooperate with in running their households.

In a lively 45-minute discussion, many of the women participants raised questions relating to equal

career opportunities and working conditions for men and women, the discrepancy between equal employment laws and actual employment situations and the lack of facilities and services to help working peasant mothers in the Jordan Valley.

The seminar's drafting committee submitted a list of suggested recommendations, to be discussed by a committee that would finally issue its recommendations on behalf of the participants at a future date. These suggested recommendations included a request that the Jordanian civil service regulations be amended to give women government employees the same rights as other working women under the Labour Law. The children of women government employees would benefit from medical insurance facilities and care, as those of male employees do; and women government employees would get the same pension rights as their male counterparts, under the recommendations.

Meteorology Department gets advanced satellite earth station

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Meteorology Department has purchased a new satellite tracking station to make possible increased accuracy in weather observation and forecasting, Director of Meteorology Ali Abanda announced on Tuesday.

Dr. Abanda told the Jordan Times the station, of a very advanced design and bought from the Swiss firm Technavia for about \$125,000, was capable of receiving one weather photograph every half hour, taken by either visible light or infrared rays. He said these pictures would come from both polar orbiting satellites—American or Soviet—and geostationary ones, in particular the European Meteosat.

The tracking station the department now operates is capable of receiving only one photo every 12 hours, from polar orbiting satellites only. Dr. Abanda remarked that the new equipment would give much better coverage of clouds, frontal systems, depressions and other weather phenomena, which he said "definitely will contribute to improved forecasts."

The new satellite station will be installed at the Queen Alia International Airport, sometime this summer. Dr. Abanda said the new airport was to get a complete meteorological observation and forecasting station, with a staff numbering about 55. The Meteorology Department comes under the authority of the Ministry of Transport.

Meteorology Day

Meanwhile, the Meteorology Department celebrated International Meteorology Day on Tuesday. The department organised an exhibition of monitoring equipment on the occasion.

The exhibition, opened by Transport Minister Ali Subehmat, included conventional, mechanical and electronic weather monitoring apparatus, telecommunications equipment and local weather maps to highlight the department's activities.

Several visitors inspected the various parts of the exhibition, and saw the station currently in use for receiving satellite weather photos.

Today's weather

Due to the presence of a khamisic depression centred northeast of Egypt, moving eastward, associated with a warm front, it will be cloudy to partly cloudy and hazy, with scattered thundershowers. Winds will be northwesterly fresh. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy and dusty, with scattered thunder showers, southerly fresh winds and rough seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	9	20
Aqaba	16	28
Deserts	10	23
Jordan Valley	14	26

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 23, Aqaba 30. Humidity readings: Amman 41 per cent, Aqaba 30 per cent.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- Twenty-five years of French Rock, at the French Cultural Centre.
- An Exhibition of Scandinavian Crafts and Design, at the Alia Art Gallery. Ends today.
- International Painters, at the Amman Marriott Hotel.
- Movement and Line, drawings by Mohanna Durra, at the American Centre, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- Photographs of Soviet Cosmonauts, at the Soviet Cultural Centre.

Lectures

- Amman in the 1880s, by Raouf Sa'd Abu Jabbar, at the British Council at 8 p.m. Refreshments available from 7 p.m.

Interdisciplinary Water Seminar, at the University of Jordan Faculty of Science and the Faculty of Engineering and Technology. Programme for today starting at 10 a.m. Fourth Session: Principles of Waste Water Treatment and Waste Disposal in Hot Climates. Lectures:

- 10.15 a.m. Dr. Ing. Horst Schussler of the Institute of Sanitary Engineering, University of Hannover, FRG. Basic Considerations, Operational Problems and Examples of Waste.
- 11.00 a.m. Prof. Dr. Rashad Natour (Dept. of Bio. Sci.): Utilisation of Agro-industrial Wastes.
- 11.30 a.m. Prof. Dr. Rashad Natour: Recycling Municipal Wastes into Organic Fertiliser in Kuwait.
- 11.45 a.m. Dr. Ing. Horst Schussler: Water Treatment in Arid Zones.
- 12 noon to 1 p.m. Discussion.

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At the Chamber of Industry on Saturday and Sunday, March 27 and 28, 1982, at 5 p.m.

The programme is as follows:

Saturday, March 27, 1982 Feature film (Judo Sugata) Arabic sub-titles

Culture film (Today's Japan)

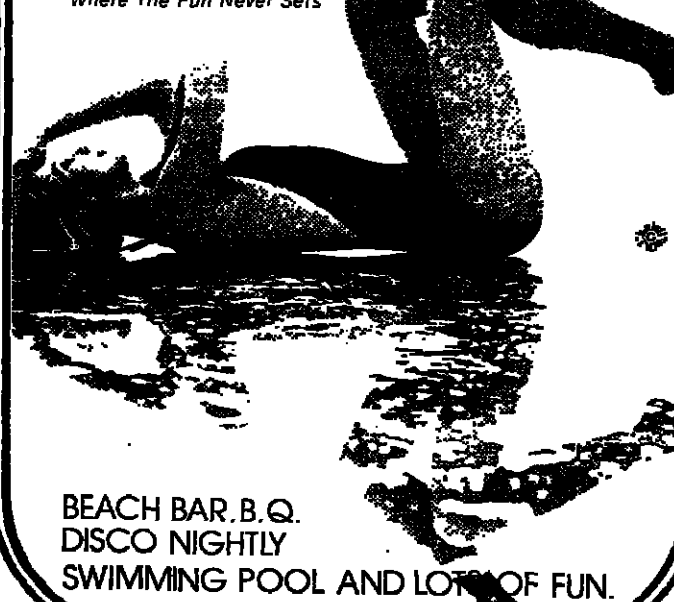
Sunday, March 28, 1982 Feature film (The Three Undelivered Letters) Arabic subtitles

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SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

Hospitalisation costs in Jordan

By Dr. Awn Rifai

Despite assurances by the authorities that Jordan has an excess of physicians compared to its actual needs, and that medical facilities are available and accessible to everybody, there is still a marked lack of adequate and comprehensive medical services in many parts of the country. The situation regarding medical services offered to the various sectors of the population needs to be clarified, so that future plans can be drawn up on firmer grounds.

Some hospitals in Jordan

try to provide a reasonable service to their patients. Some hospitals house the most sophisticated equipment in the world, and enable surgeons to perform critical and complicated operations. For instance, the Queen Alia Centre for heart surgery, at the Hussein Medical City, has already been inaugurated and had cost JD 6.5 million. The Centre is expected to treat patients from Jordan and from other countries in the region. This is certainly a very welcome step, although some clarification ought to

be forwarded as to the financial capabilities of the patients who will be admitted to benefit from such facilities. The hospitals in Jordan offer their services to the patients at large without any apparent discrimination, in conformity with the professional medical practices. However, the private, public, and military hospitals alike charge certain fees for their services, which are bound to reflect the standard and the quality of the service offered. This does not necessarily imply any variation in the medical tre-

atment supplied, which is supposed to be consistent throughout. Such a situation has created a stratified medical service characterised by a wide variation in patient care. In some cases, the financial factor influences the fundamental medical treatment, as happens when a patient is compelled to undergo surgery which can only be performed at a relatively high cost. The patient is usually requested to deposit a sum of money as a security, before being ad-

mitted. Those who, for some reason, are incapable of providing the money, may have to suffer their illness, possibly to death. It is true that hospitals incur many expenses which they must cover by deriving sufficient funds from whatever source they can. And it is realised, too, that the system of hospital care would be abused if hospitals were to grant a free and comprehensive treatment and adopt an open-door policy. But a means has to be devised by which the patients are offered professional

medical services irrespective of their financial capabilities. Medical facilities should be exempted from obeying the usual economic rules of supply and demand. The new medical insurance scheme, which is on the way to be implemented in the country, may provide a satisfactory solution to this matter. The advantages of the scheme are still to be seen, but every effort should be made to render it a genuine venture for the provision of appropriate medical care to all members of the public.

Time for composure

THE DECISION by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) at an emergency meeting in Vienna this week to reduce its total output of crude oil to 17.5 million barrels per day will take many months to show results. But it is the correct decision, even though it should have been taken months ago. The OPEC states are facing the most important crisis of their two-decade-old organisation, and it remains to be seen whether OPEC as an institution will survive the next year or disintegrate in the face of the free market forces in international oil trading that it has always championed.

In large part, it was the fast rising price of oil that prompted the major western industrialised countries to improve their energy efficiency and to increase their non-oil energy sources during the past decade, and therefore reduce their reliance on imported OPEC oil and gas. Faced with the fruits of its own strategy, OPEC must now show discipline and composure commensurate with its aggressiveness during the 1970s. If it could charge high prices for its oil when market demand was high, it has to learn to live with lower prices and significantly lower output for the rest of this year, while free market demand for its oil is low. The likelihood is that the rest of this year will be required for industrial energy demand in the West to revive to the point where OPEC can aspire to sell more than 20 million barrels of oil per day once again. If the OPEC states prove they have the composure to apply their new decision resolutely, they will do themselves and the rest of the commodity-producing states of the Third World a great service.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Questions to the superpowers

AL RA'I: The continuing series of the ugly Zionist crimes in the occupied territories and the heroic steadfastness of our people in the West Bank and Gaza once again poses the question about the reality of the stands of the superpowers on the bloody happenings in the occupied territories. We question the motives behind the superpowers deliberate ignorance of what is taking place in our occupied territories at a time when these powers are fully aware that our people in these territories are being subjected to the worst kind of torture, terrorism and oppression.

We ask these question because we are fully aware that certain events in other parts of the world have acclaimed the concern of these superpowers and have driven them to condemn the aggressors and call for urgent meetings to boycott them although these events do not equate with the ferocity of the war of extermination waged by the Zionist occupiers against the Palestinian people.

We understand that the world could neither adopt this stand towards the Arab Nation nor deal with its fateful issue with such political duplicity if the Arab Nation was able to mobilise its capabilities, unite its ranks, build its strength and make the events instead of watching what is going on like an impotent cripple. We also understand that these superpowers hasten to support the people who know best how to defend their rights.

As long as we remain unable to defend ourselves, the best these superpowers can do is express their false anxiety and sorrow. We greet our steadfast people who adhere to their lands and who give us hope for a better future and an impending victory.

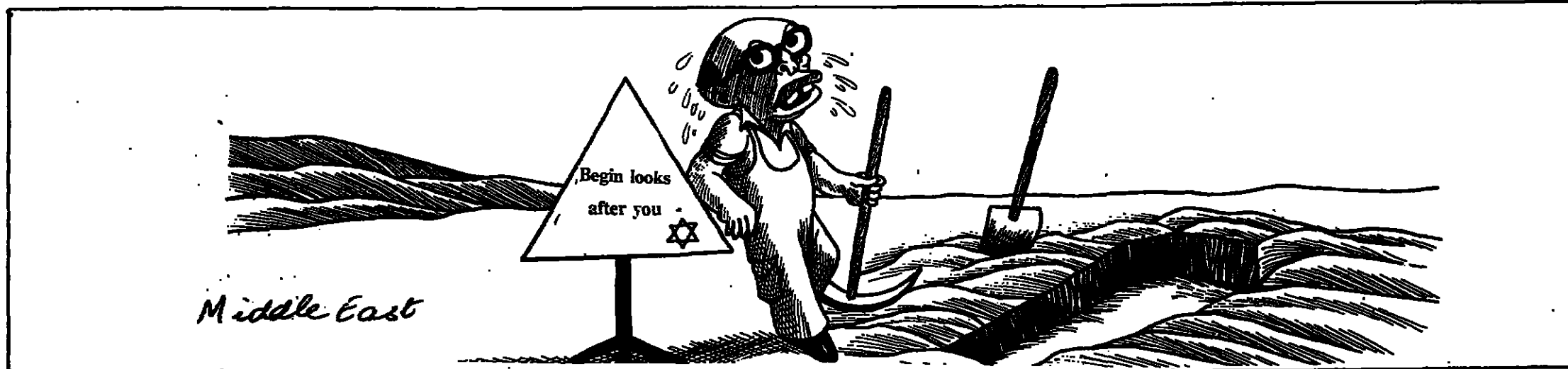
Will the Arabs respond?

AL DUSTOUR: The bloody events taking place in the West Bank and Gaza have not stirred the Arabs nor have they moved the conscience of the international community to the ugliness of the crimes, killings, terrorism and oppression being committed by Israel in the occupied territories. But Jordan has not hesitated to adopt the stand imposed by its Arab commitment to support the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people against the Zionist enemy.

The National Consultative Council (NCC) issued on Monday a statement which expressed the pride of the Arab conscience in His Majesty King Hussein's stands, open and absolute support for the Palestinian people who are waging a fierce battle against the Israeli occupation authorities in the cities and villages of the occupied territories. It is not strange for a leader who has dedicated his life to serve his nation to adopt such an honourable stand.

Whatever Jordan does to support the Palestinian issue and the struggle and steadfastness of our people in the occupied territories stems from its belief in the pan-Arab nature of the battle. Jordan's support for Iraq and its readiness to support our brothers in the Arabian Gulf will not make it forget its responsibility towards our people in the occupied territories. The NCC has praised and expressed pride in the heroic deeds of our people.

Our children, women and old men in the occupied territories are defying the Zionist enemy. They have proceeded with their strikes and resistance which has escalated with the blood of the martyrs. But these heroic actions by our people have not yet received the support of the Arabs despite these people's call for help. Will the Arabs respond?



Israel's fear of Jordan

The following article is the full text of an article written by Adnan Abu Odeh, minister of information, on Israel's propaganda campaign against the U.S. offer to sell advanced weapons to Jordan. A shorter version of the article was published in the Washington Post earlier this month.

By Adnan Abu Odeh

The official visit to Jordan of Mr. Caspar Weinberger, the American Secretary of Defence, between Feb. 10 and 13, 1982 took place within the context of the friendly relations and the mutual interests of both Jordan and the United States, and in harmony with the common views of both countries as to sustaining stability and achieving peace in the Middle East.

The joint Jordanian-American military commission is a salient incarnation of this deeply established relationship and common understanding, and the talks between the Jordanian and the American sides during Mr. Weinberger's visit were conducted in this spirit.

It was only natural that the talks dealt with arms and weaponry. It was equally natural that Jordan had to tackle such discussions on the basis of its need to strengthen its defences and develop its armed forces, it being basically the recipient party in this relationship.

Jordan is surrounded by militarily strong countries: Israel, on the one hand, with the most sophisticated weapons which it gets from the United States and with absolute military superiority, and Syria, on the other hand, with the most advanced weapons from the Soviet Union's arsenal.

Against this background, Jordan will be squeezed helplessly if it is denied the right to modernise its weapons, and, eventually, the joint Jordanian-American military commission will be rendered meaningless. In our understanding, the United States is genuinely concerned not only with sustaining such commissions, but also with increasing them in the mutual interests of the United States and its friends in the region, as we have seen from the recent establishment of a joint American-Saudi military commission and a joint American-Moroccan one. We in Jordan welcome and encourage such a policy since it provides concrete evidence of the American administration's concern for developing friends in the area other than Israel.

Jordan surprised

On the second day of Mr. Weinberger's visit to Jordan, we were particularly surprised to hear from the Israeli mass media that the Minister of Defence had promised to help Jordan purchase F-16s and mobile Hawk missiles. It was not only that we did not request these weapons that surprised us, but the argument that these weapons would pose a real threat to the Israeli national security should Jordan have them. Since then, Is-

rael has been conducting a concerted campaign against the would-be deal. The campaign culminated on Feb. 15 when the Knesset convened in a special session to discuss the Hawks and the F-16s supposedly to be sold to Jordan. The manner in which the campaign was launched is especially noteworthy. Almost every Israeli leader, civil and military, made his contribution. The government and the opposition were anxious to appear excited and scared, as if Israel were about to collapse. There was an enormous bustle. Nevertheless, Israel has been able to put the United States administration on the defensive, trying to exact from it public commitments not to sell advanced weapons to Jordan.

After all, Israel enjoys an absolute military edge over the surrounding Arab States, even if Jordan were to obtain the Hawks and the F-16s. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin himself, in his statement before the special Knesset session, said he was confident that Israel would defeat the Arabs in any future war, but he was worried about the increase in the number of Israeli casualties in any future war should Jordan get such sophisticated weapons.

However, as Mr. Weinberger himself pointed out, Jordan did not make a request to purchase these weapons. The logical question one should ask is: Why this nervous Israeli campaign? Does Israel really mean what it says? Or does it want to secure its right of compensation from the United States as it did after the AWACS deal? Or is it worried about the political implications of the move?

Begin's argument

It is useful to examine Begin's arguments as presented in his statement before the Knesset on Feb. 15. They included the following:

1. President Reagan, during his talks with Begin in Washington in September 1981, pledged himself to safeguarding the security of Israel; both in the quality and quantity of armaments. To Begin, selling mobile Hawks and F-16s to Jordan is a violation of this pledge. In this argument, it is obvious that Begin is clinging to 'quality'. He is suggesting that no matter how small the quantity of advanced weapons, America should not under any circumstances sell such weapons to any of its Arab friends in the Middle East, as such weapons are exclusively saleable to Israel.

Begin does not care, of course, whether a small country like Jordan and a traditional friend of the United States is left weak and deprived of the necessary means to defend itself or to undertake its regional role as a stabilising factor in a turbulent area. Nor does he care if radicalism or radical-oriented regimes in the area have the upper hand over the moderates. Why doesn't he care? Because he wants to establish Israel as the only reliable friend of the United States in the area, Israel as the bulwark of Western interests.

2. Jordan is the major Arab confrontation state, therefore the F-16s in the hands of Jordan would pose a threat to the security of Israel.

So, to Begin, Jordan is the major Arab confrontation state? But how can Begin dare to insult everybody's intelligence? How could Jordan be a threat to the security of Israel? Jordan of the meagre resources, the financially dependent country, that placed its major capital investment along its borders with Israel and the cease-fire line, that has consistently, for 12 years now, banned any guerrilla activity to be staged from its territory, that has consistently and sincerely called for genuine peace with Israel. How can Jordan risk a provocation to Israel for all Israel's aggressive attitudes and expansionist policies? Stronger and richer Arab countries avoid such a provocation. The lesson of the 1967 war was well-absorbed by Jordan. That is why, in the October war of 1973, Jordan refrained from launching a war across the cease-fire line; and, for obvious reasons, it had to contribute to defending Syrian territory when the course of fighting ebbed against Syria in an area bordering the northern territory

umes that others play his game, or perhaps it was not Israel that bombed the nuclear reactor in Baghdad in June 1981, and the residential area of Beirut a few days later? Certainly, Begin doesn't mean that. What he means is that the overwhelming military superiority of Israel should be maintained.

Jordan, Iraq and Saudi Arabia own together 9,000 tanks, 1,900 fighters and 6,000 field guns.

Begin resorts in this argument to the old Israeli trick which has been proven many times to be false and ridiculous. Begin wants us to believe that these weapons, if necessary, could be deployed against Israel, as if Saudi Arabia has a common border with Israel and this is the only border it has, or the Saudi armed forces have no duties in the Gulf or along the Yemeni borders, or elsewhere. And as if Iraqi troops are relaxed without any defence duties along the Iranian borders, or as if the Iraqi government is utterly reassured about the Kurds. Well, this is to assume that bringing together these three countries in the face of Israel is possible. Yet Israel still resorts to this argument when any Arab State negotiates for any arms pur-

out in the region.

Again, Begin tried to confirm that the Israeli people are of a very special stock. So as the prime minister, he has the right to worry about a relative increase in casualties in any possible future war, whereas Jordan has no right to worry about the potential destruction of its people; and even if it does, Jordan had better succumb to Israeli policies and acts of continuous humiliation by allowing Israeli aircraft to fly freely over its territory.

Israel's assumptions

As we see it, the Israeli argument emanates from certain assumptions which neither the ethos of the post-World War II era, nor the prerequisites of Western interests in the Middle East can accept. These assumptions are:

(i) Israel should block any attempts by any Arab country to cement or promote relations with the United States on the basis of mutual interests. Israel should strive to establish itself in the region as the only reliable ally of the West, in general, and the United States in particular. Any Israeli failure to achieve this objective will jeopardise its expansionist policies that run against international law and Western interests.

(ii) Israel's concept of peace is based on military security, and not on peace-engendered security. That is why Israel emphasises its need for overwhelming military superiority over all the Arab states. The kind of peace Israel is seeking does not go beyond a state of non-belligerence, which is tantamount to a hot-bed of brewing conflicts since it will derive from a continual state of imbalance and tension between the adversaries.

(iii) Israel insists on keeping the occupied territories as legal booty of the 1967 war. Israel has already annexed Arab Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, through its own legislation. As to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Israeli position in the autonomy talks and its drive to build new settlements and expand existing ones obviously indicate that Israel is tightening its hold on these territories as a means of de facto annexation. Israel, in its expansionist vein is quite aware that it is doing wrong, something that cannot be accepted by the Arabs, but could be maintained by sheer military superiority over the Arabs.

(iv) Israel is aware of the sincerity of Jordan about the need for peace to be achieved, developed and sustained within the context of a balanced settlement. Thus, such a Jordan with good, friendly relations with the United States is a real threat to Israel's expansionist policies, but not to Israel's security. Hence, the call of Israel for a Palestinian state in Jordan. By this call, Israel can attain a number of optimum objectives:

(a) It will scare Jordan into accepting the Israeli version of full autonomy, which is based on the premise that the West

Bank and Gaza Strip are Israeli territory, while the Palestinians are but a large foreign community on that territory;

(b) Israel can be reassured that the purity of the Zionist state will be secured as long as Israel does not incorporate the Palestinians, but, instead, accommodates them temporarily. They will move eastwards gradually as a result of a systematic process of economic, psychological and cultural pressures applied to them.

The latent dangers

The latent dangers in the Israeli campaign against the armament of Jordan are:

1. If Israel succeeds in blocking the armament of Jordan with advanced weapons, the Arabs will come to the conclusion that Israel, and not the United States, draws up American policy in the Middle East. It would be futile then to cherish any hope that the United States could ever live up to its ideals and responsibilities as a superpower and a leader of the free world.

2. If the United States responds positively to the Israeli demand not to sell weapons to Jordan, at a time when Israel insists on seizing the West Bank, America will be viewed as an accomplice in Israeli expansionism.

3. If the Israeli campaign succeeds, Jordan will be forced to look for other sources of armaments to defend itself against a strong Israel which calls for establishing a Palestinian state in Jordan.

4. It is justifiable to believe that the fuss Israel has created over Jordan's armaments requirements is intended to cover up pre-planned measures, such as consolidating the Israeli grip on the occupied territories and/or staging a big offensive against South Lebanon.

Why does Israel want to nip the weapons deal in the bud, knowing that a request from Jordan was not even submitted?

Israel does not want to repeat the AWACS precedent on the American scene, where the US executive and the legislative branches of government grappled with each other in the open, making the average American citizen feel the Israeli grip on his country's foreign policy in the Middle East. The implication of such a feeling is enormous if it is given the opportunity to be reactivated by the same actor. Israel does not want to see this happen.

Finally, as the course of events in the Middle East has shown since 1977 when Begin assumed office for the first time, Israel does indeed steer events in the area, making use of its military superiority and American support in such a way as to bring about international polarisation in the area Israel being the Western ally, while the Arabs look to be Soviet surrogates. Weakening Arab moderation and encouraging radicalism have been the optimum objectives of Mr. Begin.

Gulf states feel financial pinch

BAHRAIN (A.P.) — Half the member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council are suffering financial problems during 1982 because of falling crude prices and production, according to official figures.

Kuwait will sustain a budget deficit of at least one million dinars (\$3.5 billion), while the United Arab Emirates budget will be \$620 million in the red and Oman will suffer from a \$500 million balance of payments gap.

Figures released in Kuwait said

the deficit estimate was conservative, based on Kuwait's ability to raise its current average daily output of 655,000 barrels to one million barrels—an unlikely development in view of OPEC's recent decision to lower aggregate daily output to 17 million barrels.

Public expenditures in Kuwait, which has a population of around 1.5 million, multiplied eight-fold in the decade ending last year. Per capita income rose nearly five times in the same period to 1963

dinars (\$6870), official figures say.

The U.A.E. and Oman, with populations of less than one million each, have announced meanwhile that they will be in financial trouble in 1982 despite Oman's annual earnings of \$3.5 billion—from its daily production of 300,000 barrels—and despite the UAE's average daily output of 1.5 million barrels.

A report from Abu Dhabi by the Bahrain-based Gulf News Agency said the UAE cabinet

approved Tuesday a draft budget with total outlays of 22.95 billion dirham (\$6.25 billion).

The draft will be submitted later for ratification by the Federal National Council (parliament), the report said.

Other details of the budget were not given.

The UAE is a federation comprising seven Gulf states, headed by the two largest emirates of Abu Dhabi and Dubai, which currently account for the bulk of the federation's average daily crude output of 1.6 million barrels. The total population is less than one million.

French farmers protest falling incomes

PARIS (R) — About 100,000 angry French farmers marched through central Paris Tuesday to protest against their falling incomes over the last eight years.

The protest—first of its kind since 1956—came just six days before a vital European Economic Community (EEC) meeting in Brussels on farm prices and the Common Market's budget problem.

The farmers, headed by Francois Guillaume, militant leader of the Federation Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants Agricoles (FNSEA), France's largest and most conservative farm lobby, are also bitter at what they see as government discrimination in favour of industry.

They say that measures introduced by the Socialist government to promote greater equality in France—such as a fifth week of annual paid holiday and

reductions in the hourly working week—often bypass farmers.

The impasse in talks over EEC farm prices, plus proposals for reallocation of farmland and to establish state boards to control domestic markets more closely, have fuelled the discontent of the mainly conservative farmers.

Mr. Guillaume says French farm incomes fell 10.5 per cent last year and the EEC should raise

prices by at least 16 per cent to compensate farmers for spiralling costs. The EEC Commission has proposed an average price rise of nine per cent.

The farmers say that countries such as France—with an annual inflation rate of around 14 per cent, well above the EEC average—suffer particularly from the EEC's policy of fixing common prices.

Gold firms

LONDON (R) — Gold firmed in a value on world bullion markets Tuesday, rising eight dollars in ounce in London to \$329.25.

Analysts said it was too early to say if the metal's recovery from a two-and-a-half year low of \$311.50 an ounce last week would continue, but the rebound sparked hectic dealings in the shares of gold mining companies on the Johannesburg stock exchange.

Many mines in South Africa, the world's largest producer, operate unprofitably at current world levels and any sign of a price recovery is welcomed by their shareholders.

London dealers attributed Tuesday's eight dollar rise from Monday's closing price to Middle East and Asian purchasers rebuilding holdings in the belief that gold had fallen too far recently.

OPEC deal wrought with uncertainty

News analysis
By Nicholas Moore
Reuter

VIENNA — OPEC oil exporters took a historic decision this weekend to try to behave as a true cartel, fixing output quotas to defend the price in an unprecedented world glut.

But to ride out the glut, oil company executives say, OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) will have to find the self-discipline that has eluded it in the turbulent years since it grabbed control of the international market during the 1973 Arab oil embargo.

Meeting in Vienna, the 13 oil ministers of OPEC elected to try to keep total output in April and May below 18 million barrels a day (b/d). Each took a fixed quota within that total.

The deal hinges on a tacit bargain between Saudi Arabia and the 12 other members, delegates said. The Saudis, the only ones wealthy enough to be able to do so, are ready to take yet more oil off the market if that should be necessary — provided the rest stick to their quotas and do not rush to make secret discounts or dump oil and refined products on the Rotterdam spot market.

Oil Minister Subroto of Indonesia told reporters: "That is the understanding. They (the Saudis) would do their part and do what is necessary to defend \$34 if the others adhere to what was agreed here."

The price of \$34 for a barrel of Saudi light crude is the benchmark on which all OPEC prices are aligned with so-called differentials — agreed premiums or discounts on the benchmark — to reflect the varying yield in refined products like petrol of the different crude oils.

While the ministers agreed to defend the \$34 benchmark and Saudi Arabia's Ahmed Zaki Yamani told a news conference he would like to see it stay at this level until the end of 1983, the prices of some crudes were slightly reduced.

New differentials were set for high-quality crudes that would entail price cuts of one to \$1.50 by several exporters, OPEC president Mana Said Al Oteibi of the United Arab Emirates announced. Typically, his own murban crude was reduced from \$35.50 to \$34.56 a barrel.

With Algeria, Libya and Nigeria also making such price cuts,

affecting up to a quarter of all OPEC output, a few cents will be knocked off the average world price.

To add credibility to the OPEC defensive package, Sheikh Yamani announced after the meeting ended that from April 1 he would take half a million barrels daily of Saudi oil off the market.

That will reduce the Saudi total to seven million b/d, although the

a media campaign to talk down prices and "wrong stories", that speculated that Saudi Arabia was a secret party to the anti-OPEC moves and was going slow on trimming its huge output, he said.

Sheikh Yamani said no one knew for certain just how much oil was flowing out of stocks but estimated it was well over four million barrels daily in the last two weeks.

Market experts say this uncertainty makes it impossible to judge what the underlying level of demand for the OPEC crudes will be in coming months. So the OPEC ceiling of 18 million b/d is a "best guess" with the Saudis on hand to try to take up the slack if OPEC has got its sums wrong.

The industry calculates that the Saudis could cut output by a further one million b/d before joining

Saudis to set higher and higher prices — Libya once charged \$41 when the Saudi benchmark stood at \$32.

These "hawks" have been hardest hit by buyer defections now that the high price has helped tilt the West into recession and has depressed oil demand. Typically, Libya's quota under the OPEC accord is set at 750,000 barrels daily — about what it was able to sell in January but away below the two million it sold at the height of the market in 1979.

Nigeria, with a huge population and desperate for development funds, is OPEC's weakest link. With non-OPEC Britain whose North Sea crudes are of similar quality, it tagged along with the "hawks" in 1979-80.

This year, Britain slashed prices by \$5.50. Buyers told Nigeria to match it or they would walk away, and the threat that Nigeria would undermine the benchmark provoked the OPEC crisis talks here — Sheikh Yamani said he saw the British move as being in the line with the Western strategy to drive down OPEC prices.

Under the Vienna deal Nigeria only cuts its price by around one dollar a barrel and gets a quota of 1.3 million b/d. Sources in other delegations said Nigeria hoped it could now cope but Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states were standing by with financial aid if needed to help it keep ranks.

Countries such as Venezuela, the United Arab Emirates and Indonesia, whose sales have held up rather better than those of the "hawks", made sacrifices to achieve the quota accord. Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Berti did not expect to have to go as low as his quota of 1.5 million barrels daily, 25 per cent down on an original Venezuelan target for the year, delegates said.

They said Venezuela, which took a lead in founding OPEC some two decades ago, felt obliged to act in the interest of OPEC unity and Dr. Calderon called the final deal a historic act.

A four-member ministerial committee headed by the OPEC president, Dr. Oteibi, was set up to monitor adherence to the output quotas. The other members are Algeria, Indonesia and Venezuela.

Venezuela's Dr. Calderon said it would try to monitor the spot market and prevent members making new deals to refine their crude abroad and sell the products free of OPEC pricing restraints. Industry sources say Libya has been doing this.

The following table shows how the world oil glut is hurting. It lists (1) OPEC members output at the height of the market in 1979 according to industry sources, (2) early 1982 output according to industry sources, (3) the quotas now assigned, from reliable delegation sources in Vienna. Figures for Saudi Arabia and Kuwait included output from the neutral zone shared between them. The neutral zone quota under the Vienna accord is set at 300,000 barrels daily.

Figures are in million barrels a day.

Country	1979	Early 1982	Quotas
Saudi Arabia	9.7	8.6	7.65
Iran	3.5	1.0	1.2
Iraq	3.4	1.0	1.2
Kuwait	2.2	0.85	0.8
U.A.E.	1.8	1.25	1.0
Qatar	0.5	0.35	0.3
Algeria	1.2	0.65	0.65
Libya	2.1	0.7	0.75
Nigeria	2.3	1.5	1.3
Venezuela	2.2	1.72	1.5
Indonesia	1.6	1.64	1.3
Gabon	0.2	0.16	0.15
Ecuador	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	30.9	19.55	18.00

kingdom's quota was fixed at 7.5 million b/d.

The Saudis are ready to turn the taps down further if necessary, Sheikh Yamani said, pledging at his news conference to defend the \$34 benchmark.

He said there was a concerted Western bid to drive down the price of oil and wreck OPEC. He blamed the fact that OPEC sales had dwindled to levels not seen since the 1960s in part on recession but also upon the unloading onto the market of major oil companies' surplus stocks.

That had been accompanied by

a majority of cash-pinched OPEC exporters in running a budget deficit.

OPEC's record on self-discipline is scarcely a good one, oil company OPEC-watchers say.

Back in 1979, when the Shah of Iran fell from power and Iranian oil production slumped, jittery oil companies went on a panic buying spree that created the huge stocks now being run down. In those heady days OPEC sales boomed, soaring above 30 million b/d.

In that tight market, OPEC militants like Iran, Algeria and Libya raced away from the moderated

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities and government bonds moved higher Tuesday, supported by the firmer trend of New York markets overnight, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 6.9 at 565.0.

Oils were active following the rise in retail petrol prices announced by Shell and B.P. Both B.P. and Shell rose 8p while Ultramar ended 22p higher at 375. Lasmow was up 25p at 289 after 294 following 1981 results.

Gold shares added as much as \$2½, as in Amgold and Randfont, reflecting the rally in the bullion price. North American issues were also firm.

Government bonds showed closing gains of up to ½ point in longer dated conventional issues but index-linked stocks continued to ease on small turnover, dealers said.

Willis Faber added 13p to 433 following results while Eagle Star ended 2p higher at 390 after 392 ahead of final results due Wednesday. BICC held steady at 343, also ahead of figures Wednesday, while STC ended 5p down at 523. ITT Tuesday said it had reduced its stake in the company to 75 per cent from 85 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.8028/38	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2193/96	Canadian dollars
	2.3930/40	West German marks
	2.6440/23	Dutch guilders
	1.9013/23	Swiss francs
	45.15/18	Belgian francs
	6.2700/30	French francs
	1315.00/1316.00	Italian lire
	245.30/40	Japanese yen
	5.8725/45	Swedish crowns
	6.0500/20	Norwegian crowns
	8.1400/30	Danish crowns
Once ounce of gold	327.25/327.75	U.S. dollars

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:50 Cartoons
6:10 Children's Programme
6:30 Children's Programme
7:20 Local Programme
7:35 Special Programme on Development

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Management
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy: Benson
9:10 The Seven Days Mystery
10:00 News in English
10:20 Dallas

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM
& 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
10:03 Morning Show
10:30 30 Minute Theatre
11:00 Signing off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instruments
14:30 North by Sea
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instruments
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 French Pop Stars
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:30 Story Time
18:30 Jibran Jibran
19:00 News Desk (News Bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)
19:10 News Reports
19:30 Instruments
20:30 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT
04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Country
Style 04:45 Financial News 04:55
Reflections 05:00 World News: 24
Hours News Summary 05:30 The
London Bach 05:45 The World
Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Strictly
Instrumental 07:00 World
News: 24 Hours News Summary
07:30 Letter from London 7:40
Book Choice 07:45 Report on Religion
08:00 World News: Reflections
08:15 The King of Instruments
08:30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 09:00 World
News: British Press Review 09:15
The World Today 09:30 Financial
News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45
Terry Wogan's Album Time 10:15
Classical Record Review 10:30 A
Man of Pleasure 11:00 World
News, News about Britain 11:15
Listening Post 11:30 Meridian
12:00 Radio Newswave 12:15 Nature
Notebook 12:25 The Farming
World 12:45 Sports Round-up
13:00 World News: 24 Hours News
Summary 13:30 Radio Theatre
14:15 Report on Religion 14:30 A
Word in Edgeways 15:00 Radio
Newswave 15:15 Outlook 16:00
World News: Commentary 16:15
Musician at Large 16:45 The World
Today 17:00 World News: Listening
Post 17:25 The King of Instruments
17:40 Book Choice 17:45
Sports Round-up 18:00 World
News: News about Britain 18:15
Radio Newswave 18:30 Top Twenty
19:00 Outlook 19:30 Stock Market
Report: Look Ahead 19:45 The
Whitened Arm 20:00 World News:
24 Hours News Summary 20:30
Assignment 21:00 Network UK
21:15 Marching and Waltzing 21:30
Jazz for the Asking 22:00 World
News: The World Today 22:25
Paperback Choice: Financial News
22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports
Round-up 23:00 World News:
Commentary 23:15 The Instrument
Makers 23:30 Top Twenty

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS:

6:30 Karachi (PIA)
8:00 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Agaba
9:00 Cairo
9:40 Dhahran
9:45 Kuwait
9:50 Muscat, Dubai
10:10 Beirut
10:15 Abu Dhabi
11:00 Larnaca (CY)
14:00 Jeddah (SV)
14:50 Bucharest (Tarom)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Paris (AF)
16:45 Bangkok
17:00 Cairo
17:30 Cairo (EA)
17:45 Copenhagen, Athens
17:50 Zurich (SR)
19:30 Rome (Alitalia)
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
21:00 Frankfurt (LH)
01:00 Baghdad
01:50 Cairo
02:00 Baghdad

DEPARTURES:

3:00 Cairo
6:15 Frankfurt (LH)
6:45 Beirut
7:00 Agaba
7:00 Karachi (PIA)
9:00 Rome (Alitalia)
9:00 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman:
Mohammad Sa'id Lubbadah 56560
Sa'id Mohammad Sa'id (Al Wahdat)
Zarqa:
Musa Taha Odeh 62049
Barakat Shajraw 83088/81795
Irbid:
Hani Gharybeh 292772676
PHARMACIES:
Amman:
Nairoukh 23672
Al Salom 36730
Al Manar 51408
Al Dakhliyah Circle 68888
Al Wahdat (—)
Zarqa:
Al Hikmah (—)
Irbid:
Fouad 75360
TAXIS:
Asfour 23230
Khalid 23715
Al Shahid 21091
Rania 25095
Sultan 51994

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luwibdeh 37440
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71331
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shm-eisni 63249

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 4:12
Sunrise 5:35
Dhuhr 11:43
Asr 3:12
Maghreb 5:51
Isha 7:14

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 101.8/102.2
Lebanese pound 70.9/71.7
Syrian pound 37.7/37.9
Iraqi dinar 665.6/672.3
Kuwaiti dinar 1221/122.6
Egyptian pound 345.3/348
Qatari riyal 95.5/95.8
UAE dirham 94.8/95.1
Omani riyal 100.4/100.7
U.S. dollar 348/350
U.K. sterling 62.9/63.0

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36391-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 71125-6-7-8
Police headquarters 39141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes 100 60
Eggplant (small) 210 160
Potatoes (imported) 130 100
Marrow (small) 170 140
Marrow (large) 120 100
Cucumber (small) 350 280
Cucumber (large) 260 200
Hot Green Pepper 880 800
Sweet Pepper 520 400
Cabbage 90 70
Onions (dry) 130 100
Green onions 150 120
Spinach 90 60
Coconut (piece) 330 280
Beans 550 450
Bananas 260 200
Bananas (Mukammur) 225 180
Peas 400 360
Garlic 600 500

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

W. German mark 145.4/146.3
Swiss franc 182.5/183.6
French franc 55.5/55.8
Italian lire 26.5/26.7
(for every 100) 26.5/26.7
Japanese yen 141.8/142.7
(for every 100) 141.8/142.7
Dutch guilder 131.6/132.4
Belgian franc 77/77.5
Swedish crown 59.3/59.7

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Firstaid, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 22090
Cablegram or telegram 18
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Green Almonds 200 160
Potatoes (local) 160 120
Broad Beans 170 120
Apples (Golden) 260 200
Apples (Double Red) 260 200
Apples (Starline) 260 200
Lemons 170 130
Oranges (Shamouti) 180 120
Oranges (Valencia) 120 120
Cauliflowers (white) 160 120
Carrot 140 100
Turnips 110 80
Beet 110 80
Lettuce (a head) 100 70
Radish 150 150
Sage 300 250
Chard 150 100
Parsley 50 50

SPORTS

Northern Ireland to take steps to heal their bruised morale

PARIS (R) — Northern Ireland will be eager to restore their bruised morale when they meet France in a World Cup warm-up soccer international here Wednesday.

The Northern Irish engaged in prolonged celebrations after they clinched a place in the line up for Spain in November but were bro-

ught painfully down to earth when they were thrashed 4-0 by England in the British Championship last month.

France, even without the inspirational Michel Platini in midfield, could add to the Irish hangover in the Parc des Princes stadium.

The French were originally

booked to play England but when the two sides were drawn in the Group Four with Kuwait and Czechoslovakia the Northern Irish were invited instead.

Platini, one of the world's outstanding players, pulled out of the match after straining a thigh muscle in a league game last week.

But French manager Michel Hidalgo has still managed to come up with a side positively bristling with talent. There may be no Platini but the Irish still have to contend with the mercurial Didier Six and the exciting Brune Bellone.

Northern Ireland, who will be the outsiders of Group Five which contains Spain, Yugoslavia and Honduras, will field an attacking line-up which includes two wingers, a rarity in the modern game.

Manager Billy Bingham will be hoping Terry Cochrane and Noel Brotherton, who steps out of the English second division, can supply burly striker Gerry Armstrong with the type of high crosses on which he thrives.

Northern Ireland's best known player, veteran goalkeeper Pat Jennings, will miss the match through injury, allowing Jim Platt to make his first appearance since 1980.



Marvin Hagler.... undisputed middleweight champion

Hagler to defend title

NEW YORK (A.P.) — Marvin Hagler will defend the undisputed middleweight championship against fellow American Thomas Hearns, the former World Boxing Association welterweight champion on May 24 in Nevada, it was announced at a news conference Tuesday.

The fight will be promoted by Bob Arum Enterprises Inc. and Select of Los Angeles. Lionel Schen, president of Select, said that the exact location of the bout has not been decided.

2nd unofficial test ends in draw

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (A.P.) — Graham Gooch's English cricket side drew the second unofficial international against South Africa's Springboks Monday.

At the end, the English side was 223 and 249 for three wickets declared, while the Springboks were 235 and 38 for no wicket.

Belgium begins run up to World Cup

BRUSSELS (R) — Ebuilient Belgium, runners up to West Germany in the 1980 European Soccer Championship, begin their run up to the World Cup when they meet Romania here Wednesday.

The Belgians have arranged four warm-up matches before they face holders Argentina, Hungary and El Salvador in Group Three in Spain and mid-field star Franky Vercauteren said Tuesday: "The 'Mundial' begins on Wednesday for the 'Red Devils'."

Romania, in the World Cup wilderness since 1979, have now overcome the demoralisation of losing out to England and Hungary in this year's qualifying matches and are regrouping under new manager, 36-year-old Mircea Lucescu.

But they will be hard pressed to beat a side which shows every sign of being in the ascendancy. Apart from hosts Spain and holders Argentina, Belgium were the first side

to qualify for the 1982 World Cup.

Now the 'Red Devils' are on confidence-boosting mission before they open the World Cup against Argentina in Barcelona's Nou Camp stadium on June 13.

Belgian manager Guy Thys has deliberately chosen moderate opposition in the hope of a string of victories. After Romania, Belgium will meet Bulgaria, Denmark and Ajax of The Netherlands.

"We'll have the opportunity to perfect our techniques at the same time as notching up victories to swell our heads before leaving for Spain," explained Vercauteren.

However, the Belgians are suffering a few teething troubles in putting the final World Cup side together.

Jan Ceulemans, the brilliant striker from Bruges, is out for the moment with a groin injury which is beginning to cast serious doubt on whether he will be able to go to Spain.

Dias rescues Sri Lankan cricketers from total collapse

LAHORE, Pakistan (A.P.) — Imran Khan, in his first encounter with the Sri Lankan cricketers pulverised them with a spell of five for 40 but a fighting unbeaten 106 by Dias rescued the tourists from a total collapse on the first day of third test against Pakistan at the Gaddafi stadium Monday.

At close of play Sri Lanka, put into bat by Javed Miandad, struggled to reach 204 for six. The other not out batsman was Demel with 16.

Imran Khan, who did not play in the first two tests because of dispute with the Board of Cricket Control in Pakistan over the captain for the summer English tour, gave tourists a harsh reminder of his mighty force.

Sri Lanka innings which began an hour late because of the overnight rain had saddened the area around the pitch consisted mainly of a procession of badly beaten batsmen plodding back to the pavilion.

Tennis to learn to live in rivalry

LONDON (R) — Tennis may have to learn to live with the rivalry between the Grand Prix Circuit and the privately-owned World Championship Tennis (WCT).

This is the view of David Gray, Secretary of the International Tennis Federation (ITF) and the

Grand Prix Council, who at first predicted a battle for the loyalty of the players. Now he thinks there is enough demand for tennis to support both circuits.

In an interview at Wimbledon he said it was unlikely the more lucrative WCT tournaments would lure players away from the Grand Prix. "The top players have got so much prize money they can pick and choose at will," he said.

"There are all sorts of reasons that make a player play in a particular tournament... his great uncle Fred might live there, or he loves playing on clay and hates playing on cement."

Despite breaking away, the Dallas-based WCT will not try to compete with the Grand Prix's big three events—Wimbledon, the French Open and the U.S. Open—and will use results from those tournaments to compile their own rankings list.

Gray suggested the Grand Prix was more likely to get the support of the Players' union, the Association of Tennis Professionals

(ATP), because it has more tournaments employing more players. WCT tournaments are limited to 16 or 32 entrants.

WCT broke away from the Grand Prix last year following four years of co-operation. Explanations for the split vary. Owen Williams, WCT's executive director, said recently some Grand Prix tournaments were "blatantly breaking the rules."

He was referring to the way some tournaments guarantee payments to leading players irrespective of the prize money. Other tennis officials say the practice is so difficult to trace that WCT probably has the same problem.

"We have been trying to track down people who have been paying guarantees for a long time," said David Gray.

"If I hand you \$20,000 in a sealed bag that might be a guarantee... it's almost untraceable."

"While you have a star system with a few big stars who rule the world and 20 or 30 other players

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

1981 by Chicago Tribune

North-South vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH
♠ J4
♥ J6542
♦ Q876
♣ 82

EAST
♠ 86
♥ A Q 10 9 7 3
♦ A J 10 9 5
♣ Q 10 9

SOUTH
♠ A K Q 10 5 3 2
♥ Void
♦ K 4
♣ J 4 3

The bidding:
West North East South
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ 4 ♣
Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♣.

Don't worry. If the front door is barred, sometimes you can get in through the back door.

South decided that, if both his opponents were honest, there was no point in looking beyond game, so he simply bid what he hoped he could make. The alternative method was to start with a takeout double and then jump to game in spades, but there were pitfalls to that course.

West led the king of hearts, and declarer ruffed. Since he had a sure loser in diamonds, declarer's problem was to hold his losers in the club suit to two. Even if a club finesse succeeded,

declarer would still need to ruff a club in dummy, or obtain a club sluff, to achieve that objective.

There was another difficulty. The only entry to dummy was the jack of trumps. If declarer used that card to get to the table to take a club finesse, the defenders could kill dummy's ruffing power by playing a trump as soon as they won a club trick. An alternative line was to lead the king of diamonds to set up the queen as an entry, but the defenders could thwart that by winning the ace of diamonds, and switching to trumps immediately to kill the possibility of a club ruff.

Declarer found an elegant solution to his impasse. At trick two he led a low diamond away from the king! The defenders had no counter.

If West played low, dummy's queen of diamonds would win the trick and declarer would finesse the jack of clubs. Even if the defenders won and returned a trump, declarer would have time to ruff a club. So West climbed with the ace of diamonds and shifted to a trump, but that proved to be no better. Declarer won in hand, cashed the king of diamonds, entered dummy by leading a trump to the jack, and discarded a club on the queen of diamonds. When the finesse on the jack of clubs worked, the contract was safe.

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Tlx: 21441 NASSAR JO

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Notice to Customers

We are pleased to announce to our customers that with effect from Saturday 27 March 1982 The British Bank of the Middle East, Mahatta Branch will transfer all its business to its new premises at Jebel Hussein (Al Jalil Street, near Firas Circle).

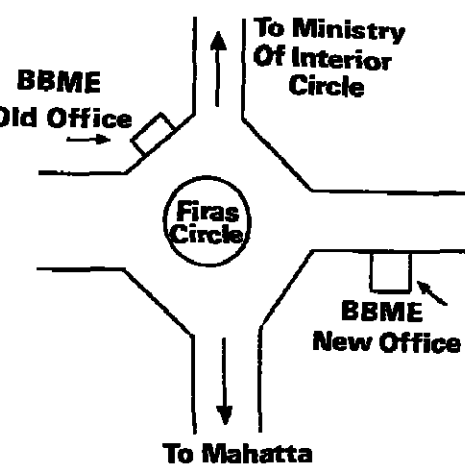
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The British Bank Of The Middle East

Tel. 33601 P.O. Box 922376

Jebel Hussein



San Rock Hotel

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due to unfinished work the reopening of "CAVERN CLUB DISCO" is postponed until Thursday, Mar. 25.

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The British Council presents The Amman Playreaders in

BETRAYAL

The West End "Best Play of the Year" for 1979. AQABA: Friday, 26th March, 8 p.m. at the Alcazar Hotel. AMMAN: Sunday, 28th March, 8 p.m. at the British Council

Admission 500 fils "Pinter has never written a simpler, sadder or funnier play" - Daily Telegraph.

MARUBENI CORPORATION

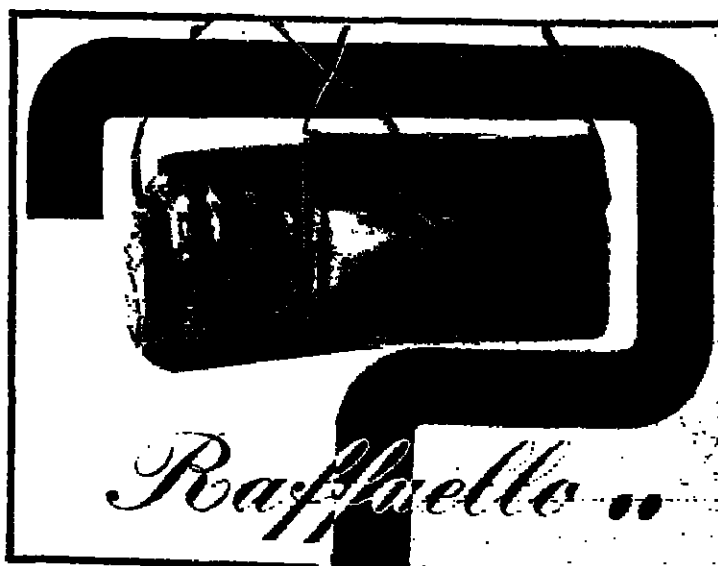
The Japanese Marubeni Corp. needs a Jordanian or foreign woman to do cleaning work and other services at the company's office in Amman. The job is full-time and the salary is good.

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WORLD

Salvador guerrillas claim preparing for 'final victory'

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Leftist guerrillas announced plans Tuesday to march on El Salvador's cities in a bid to overthrow the ruling American-backed junta.

The guerrillas' Radio Venceremos said in its latest broadcast: "Our forces have defeated the enemy in the countryside and now prepare for final victory by marching on the cities."

The guerrillas, battling security forces backed by ultra-rightist groups over the past two years in a civil war, have vowed to wreck next Sunday's constituent assembly elections which are seen by Washington as a first step in bringing peace to the country.

In a wave of bombing attacks, guerrillas on Monday damaged or destroyed more than 20 buses in various parts of the capital in an attempt to cripple the transport system on the eve of the polls.

Radio Venceremos called on countries supporting the guerrillas to break off diplomatic and commercial relations with the Salvadoran government.

It said the forthcoming elections were not the solution to the country's problems.

Radio Venceremos charged Monday that the United States planned to invade El Salvador and called on friendly members of the Organisation of American States (OAS) to stop "this new criminal intent."

There were unconfirmed reports that public transport in various parts of the country has been suspended or severely curtailed because of guerrilla threats to kill drivers.

Up to now, the guerrilla tactics have been to order people out of buses before destroying the vehicles.

In San Salvador itself, residents said there was a marked reduction in the number of buses plying their normal routes.

Intelligence sources said they had indications guerrillas planned to start their long-awaited offensive to wreck the polls on Wednesday, the second anniversary of the murder of San Salvador Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

The archbishop, a staunch defender of the poor, was shot to death by suspected rightists while celebrating mass.

The Salvadoran elections are seen by the U.S. as a first step in ending the civil war which has claimed more than 30,000 lives in just over two years.

The guerrilla radio said that as part of the alleged U.S. plan to invade El Salvador, Argentine

troops have been sent secretly to Honduras.

Defence Minister Guillermo Garcia denounced the guerrilla attempts to sabotage the elections, saying: "The people will vote even under a hail of bullets."

He accused Cuba, Nicaragua and the Soviet Union of aiding the guerrillas because these countries "detest the idea of elections for their own people and are therefore determined to stop us."

Gen. Garcia dismissed allegations that four Dutch newsmen killed last week in Chalatenango were victims of a military ambush or right-wing extremists.

The official armed forces version is that the newsmen were with guerrillas and were killed in a clash between the rebels and security forces.

Hague prepares report on killings

THE HAGUE (R) — The Dutch government said Tuesday it was compiling a report on the deaths of four members of a Dutch television news crew in El Salvador last week but could not say when its investigations would be completed.

A foreign ministry spokesman said an on-the-spot investigation being carried out by the Dutch ambassador to Mexico, Johannes Speyart van Woerden, would last about one week.

The government sent the ambassador to El Salvador following demands from Dutch press organisations for an investigation.

The spokesman said the ambassador's findings would form only a part of the final report. The foreign ministry was busy taking

statements from Dutch journalists who had returned from El Salvador since the killings last Wednesday.

The ministry was also in touch with the U.S. government.

"The Netherlands is not fully convinced by the El Salvador government's version of the deaths of the journalists," the spokesman added.

The El Salvador armed forces said in a statement the newsmen were with a group of guerrillas in Northern Chalatenango Province and were killed in an exchange of gunfire with troops.

The spokesman said it was not known when the bodies of the four — Koos Koster, Hans Ter Laag, Jan Kuyper and Jan Willemssen — would be flown home.

U.S. nuclear sub collides with Turkish freighter

NORFOLK, Virginia (A.P.) — The U.S. nuclear attack submarine Jacksonville and a Turkish-registered freighter collided off the Virginia coast, but nobody was injured and no radioactive material leaked, the U.S. Navy said early Tuesday.

The Jacksonville received only minor damage in the Monday night incident, said Capt. John Peters, a spokesman at Atlantic fleet headquarters.

The propulsion system of the Jacksonville was not damaged "and there was no release or leakage of radioactive material," Capt. Peters said.

The collision occurred about 9 p.m. EST Monday (0200 GMT Tuesday) about 40 kilometres off Cape Charles.

Both ships were able to sail off under their own power, Capt. Peters said. The Jacksonville sailed to Norfolk and the freighter, the General Z. Dogan, to Newport News.

LT-Comdr. Tony Hilton, spokesman for submarine force Atlantic headquarters here, said a preliminary inspection of the Jacksonville found "bumps and scrapes but no holes," and the navy planned to have divers, to check the vessel's underside for damages.

Comdr. Hilton said he understood the freighter also suffered only minor damage.

The Jacksonville, commanded by Comdr. Dennis G. Feerbach, was operating on the surface at the time of the collision, Capt. Peters said.

The Navy was investigating the incident.

Morocco calls for emergency OAU summit on disputed Polisario entry

NAIROBI (R) — Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohamed Boucetta has called for an emergency summit of African leaders to discuss the disputed admission of Polisario guerrillas to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Mr. Boucetta told reporters Tuesday he gave a message to this effect from Morocco's King Hassan to Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, current OAU chairman, and predicted that the Kenyan leader would make a decision in a few days.

President Moi is also head of a seven-nation OAU committee charged with finding a solution to the dispute over the Western Sahara, where Polisario guerrillas have been fighting for six years against Moroccan rule.

The admission of the Polisario's self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) to the 50-nation OAU at a ministerial meeting of the organisation in Addis Ababa last month provoked a Moroccan-led walkout by 19 countries.

OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo admitted the SADR because 26 OAU member-states had granted it diplomatic recognition. Opponents of the move contend that the SADR is not a sovereign state and cannot qualify for membership.

"Morocco will do everything to avoid the disintegration or the splitting-up of the OAU. But at the same time it will not accept this illegal position and will energetically condemn the secretary-general's action," Mr. Boucetta said.

He said Morocco wanted the extraordinary summit to be held before the next scheduled meeting of OAU heads of state in Tripoli, Libya, in late July and early August.

Mr. Boucetta said the meeting was backed by Sudan, which he visited at the weekend, Guinea and Sierra Leone. All three are members of the OAU Western Sahara committee.

There was a growing feeling among African states that the SADR's admission was wrong. "People are beginning to see things clearly now," he declared.

Several more countries had added their support to the 19

which walked out of the Addis meeting, he said.

These included Nigeria and Egypt, two influential members of the 19-year-old organisation. Both condemned the admission of the SADR in Addis but participated in the meeting.

Sierra Leone, another member of the OAU Sahara committee, and Togo, a supporter of the Polisario, "do not agree with the secretary-general's action," Mr. Boucetta said.

Delhi rules out testimony by crew of hijacked jet

NEW DELHI (A.P.) — A government spokesman denied Tuesday a report from Johannesburg that the crew of the Air-India jetliner hijacked last November from the Seychelles to South Africa would be allowed to tell their stories in the Seychelles.

"The position as of now is that we will not allow these fellows to testify," external affairs ministry spokesman Mani Shankar Iyer said when asked about a dispatch by the German news agency DPA.

Indian authorities said earlier this month that the crew would not be allowed to participate in the current trial of the hijackers in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa. Air-India is owned by the Indian government, which has no diplomatic relations with South Africa because of that country's official policy of racial segregation.

The DPA reported a South African official as saying an agreement had been reached with the Seychelles' director of civil aviation for the crew to testify their instead.

The ill-fated Boeing 707 was en

route from Zimbabwe to Bombay with 65 passengers when it landed in the Seychelles and was seized by more than 40 armed men, purportedly mercenaries who had muffled a bid to overthrow the government of the island nation. The hijackers were arrested and their hostages freed later at Durban.

Athens accepts resignation of navy chief

ATHENS (R) — The Greek government has accepted the resignation of navy chief Vice-Admiral Odysseus Kappetos, who disagreed last week with the political leadership over control of naval appointments.

Adm. Kappetos submitted his resignation last Friday but the government made no comment on the reasons. Naval sources said he submitted his resignation after the government insisted on control over all movements and positions of officers. The 52-year-old vice-admiral was appointed by the Socialist government of Andreas Papandreu two months ago when his predecessor, Vice-Admiral Theodoros Deyaninis, was promoted to full admiral and appointed chief of the national defence staff.

According to the naval sources, the government is planning to appoint Rear-Admiral Nicos Pappas, now commander of naval training, to replace Adm. Kappetos.

In June 1973, Adm. Pappas, captain of the destroyer Velos taking part in NATO manoeuvres in the Mediterranean, led a mutiny against Greece's military regime and withdrew from the exercises. The ship sailed to Naples where most of its officers and crew asked for political asylum. Adm. Pappas was reinstated after the restoration of democracy in Greece in 1974.

Mr. Pappas also asked for fines ranging from one million to three million lire for the defendants (800 to 2,400).

The requests for relatively light sentences are a result of a law written to encourage terrorists to turn state's evidence. Under the law, terrorists who give information that results in the arrest of other suspects may have their sentences reduced by half. The maximum sentence for terrorists who give information that results in the rescue of a kidnap victim — as Mr. Volinia did — is two to eight years.

Mr. Pappas asked for sentences of 28-30 years — the maximum under Italian law — for the eight suspects who are still at large and the two who have refused to cooperate with police: Cesare di Lenardo and Alberti Bipinto.

Italian law provides for parole after half a sentence is served. Mr.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Turkey, Kuwait express concern over Mideast, Gulf, Afghanistan

KUWAIT (A.P.) — Turkey and Kuwait expressed concern Tuesday over developments on the international scene, particularly in the Middle East, the Gulf area and Afghanistan. A joint communiqué on a three-day visit by Turkish President Kenan Evren to Kuwait said the two countries "are alarmed by the aggressive and expansionist policies" for "the dangerous situation in the Middle East" and said the Palestine Liberation Organisation must participate in all efforts aimed at reaching an Arab-Israeli peace settlement. The communiqué called for "a swift peace solution" to the Iran-Iraq war and said it was "necessary to reach a peaceful settlement in Afghanistan based on respect for the sovereignty and independence" of that country. The two sides reiterated that the security was the responsibility of states in the region "alone" and expressed satisfaction over "progress achieved by the Gulf Cooperation Council."

Tehran reports clergyman, rebels killed in clashes

BEIRUT (A.P.) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime on Tuesday announced the death of seven urban guerrillas as anti-government assassins shot and killed one Khomeini supporter in Iran's relentless confrontation. Tehran Radio said a prominent Kurdish clergyman "faithful to Islam" was killed by autonomy-seeking Kurdish rebels in northwestern Iran. It said mullah Karim Shahrkandi was shot dead by counter-revolutionaries on Monday night as he was leaving mosque in Mahabad, northwestern Iran, in the heart of the country's Kurdish-populated region. The radio also said the seven killed guerrillas belonged to the Mujahadeen-e-Khalq and described them as "important elements in the latest wave of terrorism" against the fundamentalist regime. It did not say where, when and how they were killed. The central government holds the powerful Mujahadeen-e-Khalq organisation responsible for assassinating more than 1,000 supporters of the regime in a campaign of bombings and killing that has plagued Iran for the past eight months.

Saudi businessman donates \$6m to help Afghan rebels

JEDDAH (R) — A Saudi businessman, Salem Bin Mahab, has donated \$6 million to aid the rebels fighting the Soviet-backed government of Afghanistan, the Saudi Press Agency said. The donation was made to a Saudi government-sponsored committee for the help of Afghan guerrillas and refugees. The agency said a Muslim international body the Jeddah-based World High Council for Mosques, would arrange a week of solidarity with the Afghan people in Gulf states from April 10.

Kuwait urges opening of Arab borders for operations against Israel

KUWAIT (A.P.) — The Kuwait parliament called Tuesday Arab governments to open their borders to Palestinian commando operations against Israel's "brutal" occupation territories. A statement also urged Arab governments to increase financial support to the Palestinians and to "apply maximum pressure on states supporting the aggression." "All Arab governments and peoples must react to this unprecedentedly dangerous situation" resulting from Israel's "brutal, aggressive, inhuman practices" in occupying Arab territories, the statement said.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Leading Italian clergyman dies

ROME (R) — Cardinal Pericle Felici, an Italian churchman whose fluent Latin and strong personality impressed the world's Roman Catholic bishops when he presided at meetings of the 1962-65 Vatican Council, died suddenly Monday night, aged 70, Vatican sources said. Cardinal Felici was secretary-general of the ecumenical council which assembled the bishops in St. Peter's Basilica for debates which stretched over four years. Cardinal Felici was a staunch defender of the Pope's supreme authority, and in 1978 some people spoke of him as a possible conservative candidate for the papacy.

Ambushes kill 14 in Philippines

MANILA (A.P.) — Thirteen policemen and army soldiers and a civilian were killed in two ambushes blamed by the authorities on Communist guerrillas, the government-owned Philippine News Agency (PNA) reported Tuesday. PNA said both ambushes occurred Monday in Camarines Sur Province, 190 kilometres southeast of Manila and on Samar Island, further southeast. According to the agency, nobody survived the attack on the police patrol jeep on a highway in Camarines Sur and that the attackers fled with the slain policemen's guns. An unidentified civilian with the policemen also was killed, PNA said. PNA said three soldiers survived the other ambush, which occurred while 10 soldiers were on combat patrol near Samar's Pinabacdao town.

Greek vessel rescues Turkish fishermen

ISTANBUL (R) — A Greek freighter rescued six Turkish fishermen when their boat sank during a storm in the Black Sea Monday night, Istanbul maritime officials said Tuesday. The 10,722-tonne Greek vessel Theodoros Giavridis, carrying goods to the Soviet port of Tuapse, carried out the rescue operation. Two other Turkish fishermen were missing, the officials said.

16 Pakistani doctors for Zimbabwe

SALISBURY (A.P.) — Zimbabwe has recruited 16 medical specialists from Pakistan to boost the country's under-staffed health services, the health minister announced Tuesday. Zimbabwe, typical of most African countries, has only one doctor for each 5,400 people. By contrast, Western European countries have a doctor for every 520 people.

Zia stresses need to improve Pakistan's defences

ISLAMABAD (A.P.) — President Gen. Zia ul Haq Tuesday stressed the need to bolster Pakistan's defence capability to protect its independence, national honour and values.

Addressing the National Day armed forces parade, Gen. Zia

said, "The means that Pakistan has at its disposal, and whatever it is trying to acquire for the defence forces, are purely for the defence of the nation — and not for aggression against anyone."

"In accordance with its principles, Pakistan has never, and

will never commit aggression, against anyone, nor will it allow itself to become a victim of an aggression by others," he added.

He said, "While weakness invites aggression, it is the national strength that discourages it."

"Pakistan wants friendly and peaceful relations with all countries, particularly its neighbours, but will not leave its national security to the mercy of others," he added.

Gen. Zia said, within its resources and keeping in view its defence needs, Pakistan is trying to provide modern arms and equipment to the armed forces so that they can discharge their duties with greater efficiency. "By the grace of God, encouraging progress has been made in this regard, and the armed forces today are in a much better position to defend

the frontiers," he said.

The general cautioned the nation against those elements within and outside the country who do not want the practical enforcement of the philosophy of Islam in Pakistan, so that there is no national unity and the country does not become strong and make progress.

"They are the enemies of Islam and Pakistan, and for their personal ends, want to disturb the law and order situation in the country to please their masters," he said, but did not elaborate.

Gen. Zia apparently was alluding to sporadic attempts of the leftists and supporters of the executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, to incite people against the government.

British peer recommends legalisation of marijuana

LONDON (A.P.) — The House of Lords, sanctuary of the British establishment, has been treated to a discourse on the advantages of pot-smoking.

During a debate Monday on various aspects of drug use, the Marquess of Tweeddale rose to urge that his fellow peers support legalisation of marijuana.

"It has never done me any harm," he declared.

The Marquess, a 34-year-old insurance broker, said the drug, known here by its scientific name, cannabis, "is perfectly innocuous, and drinking is far worse. An enlightened government would encourage cannabis, rather than prohibit it."

"Both from experience and what I have read, cannabis may induce one to be idle, silly and sexy, but very rarely nasty."

It is not every day that a peer of the realm admits to pot-smoking, much less in parliament, but so far as can be determined from the official record, none of the Marquesses

colleagues felt moved to respond. Apparently, the only interest stirred was among reporters, who accosted the Marquess outside the chamber to ask, incredulously, just when he'd tried the drug.

"I always used to smoke cannabis at parties, when I was offered it by friends," was the response.

Prosecutor asks upto 30 years for Dozier kidnappers

VERONA, Italy (A.P.) — State Prosecutor Guido Papalia on Monday asked for sentences ranging from two years and eight months to 30 years for the suspected Red Brigades terrorists accused of kidnapping U.S. Army Brig.-Gen. James L. Dozier.

Mr. Papalia asked for the lightest sentence for Ruggero Volinia, who led police to the hideout in Padua where the leftist terrorists were holding Gen. Dozier. Acting on the information from Volinia, police raided the "peo-

ple's prison" Jan. 28, freed Gen. Dozier and arrested five terrorists. Mr. Volinia's comrades, held in a metal-barred cage for defendants in a medieval courtroom, hugged him and slapped him on the back when Mr. Papalia read the request for sentencing. Under Italian law, he would be eligible for parole in 16 months.

Mr. Papalia asked for 12 to 14 years for the defendants who have turned state's evidence: Antonio Savasta, 27, Emilia Libera, 27, Giovanni Cucci, 32, Emanuella

Frascella, 22, Armando Lanza, 32, and Roberto Zanca, 27. Mr. Papalia said the information they gave police resulted in the arrest of more than 200 suspected leftist terrorists.

Mr. Papalia asked for sentences of 28-30 years — the maximum under Italian law — for the eight suspects who are still at large and the two who have refused to cooperate with police: Cesare di Lenardo and Alberti Bipinto.

Italian law provides for parole after half a sentence is served. Mr.

Filipino Communists: A force to be reckoned with

By Marilyn Odchimar
Reuter

MANILA — Philippine Communist guerrillas have grown stronger in the year since President Ferdinand Marcos lifted martial law, and are now a force to be reckoned with in several areas, according to defence ministry officials.

In the first six months of last year, 460 people, half of them soldiers, died in 600 clashes with the guerrillas, the officials said.

When he placed the Philippines under martial law in September 1972, Mr. Marcos said he was doing this to check what he called a Communist and right-wing conspiracy to topple the government.

By the time he lifted the emergency in January last year the rightists, represented by politicians from the elite of society, had been reduced to bickering among themselves.

But political analysts and defence ministry officials agree that the Communists gained more followers during the martial law period.

An official said that returning the country to normal life was intended to stop disillusionment with emergency rule winning more supporters for the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

"The lifting of martial law would appear to be advantageous to the CPP, but it is actually disadvantageous in the long run," the official said.

Escalating violence

Of the incidents recorded during the first six months of 1981, the latest available figures, the defence ministry said 60 per cent were initiated by the New People's Army (NPA), the CPP's military arm.

The previous year the guerrillas initiated only 25 per cent of such incidents, according to the officials.

By 1981, the NPA had grown to a force of around 5,000 guerrillas, half of them well armed, compared to about 2,000 in 1973, the defence ministry said.

Communist Party publications say the NPA had 26 guerrilla fronts in 1980, each with its own

local command, guerrilla force, people's militia and local sympathisers.

The NPA boasted of five million active supporters in 300 towns and 40 provinces.

A defence ministry official said the NPA now has 13 regional committees, including four in the Southern Philippines where separatist Muslims have been fighting the government for the past eight and a half years.

According to Communist Party documents seized last June along with a top party official in the south, the CPP-NPA strength in five southern provinces consists of not less than 1,300 regulars, 1,800 active supporters and 18,000 sympathisers.

The opening of new fronts in the south has been interpreted here as an attempt to divert government forces from an anti-Communist campaign launched on the central Philippine island of Samar last year.

Samar, one of the country's most economically depressed areas, has long been a stronghold for the Communist guerrillas.

Another area where the military reorganised its forces last year in the wake of what it saw as a Communist menace was the Cagayan Valley in the north.

Mr. Marcos noted recently that Communists in the North had shown their ability to launch large ambushes, but said: "It is not serious."

Jose Maria Sison, the CPP leader, who has been detained by the government since 1977, said in a recent letter to his lawyer that the "people's war" is still far from moving into the stage where the rebels would seize the initiative against government troops.

But Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said last year: "My calculation is that if we just let them (CPP) continue their present pace of build-up, they will be able to cause a serious danger in less than five years."

New group emerges

Defence officials say a new radical group has emerged in the CPP to rival the old pro-Chinese and

pro-Soviet factions. This group had called for the stepping-up of activities since martial law was lifted, one official said.

Mr. Enrile declared recently that local officials in critical areas should be allowed to carry guns, as they did before 1972, and has also appointed military officers with political expertise as "political commissars" along CPP lines.

Mr. Marcos declared last month that there was no legal impediment to the establishment of a Communist Party which would seek political power by parliamentary or democratic means.

Some analysts saw this as an attempt to isolate non-combatants within the CPP who are seeking such changes as nationalisation of industry and the removal of U.S. military bases from the Philippines.

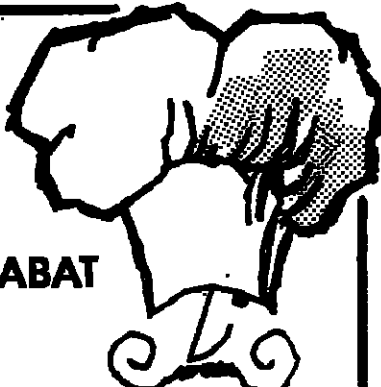
But to make itself a legitimate group, the Communist Party has to renounce violence as the means of capturing political power and there is no sign of this nor of the government ending its counter-insurgency operations.



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